Not a Death Recorded In Two Days.

Merchandise Question May be Settled by a Percentage Arrangement With Chinese Merchants.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The progress of improvement in the plague situation from one of danger to the calling in of bills against the one of apparent safety since the death of Assagura on Sunday afternoon is O.K.'d in the proper manner. The plan viewed by prominent men connected with the Health Department as a sign of cessation of the present epidemic. It is also very significant that where the health officials most expected an outbreak of plague, where thousands of people are in quarantine under the eye of the Government, few cases have appeared. This seems to indicate that President Wood's theory, that it is the locality and not the people, that is responsible for the spread of the plague, is the correct one. So far all cases of plague which have occurred in the outside districts of Honolulu, with one or two exceptions, have been traced directly to the infected Chinatown dis-

One death yesterday was viewed with suspicion until a postmortem examination showed the cause of death was typhold fever. This was Mimi, the wife of the Japanese who died at Ka-lihi Sunday afternoon. None of the symptoms of plague were revealed in this examination and the body was allowed a burial in the Makiki ceme-

Of the hospital cases of plague none are serious, and the opinion prevails among the nurses that all will recover. The little Chinese boy from King street. Ah Cum, has been the only case which alarmed Dr. Hoffmann to any extent. However, the maxillary bubo, which was opened a few days since, has been drained of its pus, and an early recovery is looked for. The odorless excavator driver, Aiona, seems fully recovered, but will be kept under the surveillance of the physicians for some time to prevent a possible re-The Japanese woman and boy from Merchant street are well along toward complete recovery, together with the Arlington Hotel Japanese woman. Mrs. Franz is greatly improved, and the physicians are hopeher ultimate recovery. Portuguese soldier, Antone Medeiros, ill with pneumonia, is very low at pres-

Board of Health Meeting.

The Board of Health meeting yeswas attended by President Wood, George W. Smith, Attorney-General Cooper, F. J. Lowrey, F. M.

Hatch and Dr. Cooper.

Previous to the meeting the members met by agreement at the Wing Wo Tal premises which were thoroughly inspected. Comment was made on the amount of foodstuffs remaining in the building, which the Board later decided to destroy. In the rear of the building are several lean-tos and corrugated iron sheds, which have been used as kitchens and small store-rooms. The yard itself is filled with boxes and rubbish and food stuffs which were in a rotting condition.

the sleeping On the second floor apartments were visited. The room in which the bookkeeper died on the morning of December 12th was of spe-cial interest to the members. A large amount of Chinese goods consisting of cloth, shoes and wearing apparel remains on this floor and will undoubted-ly be descroyed, as it is in a part of the room formerly occupied by the book-keeper. Most of the goods down stairs have already been removed at the in-stigation of Attorney Henshall and after being fumigated were stored in a special warehouse provided by the

Chinese company.

Upon motion the Board decided that the rear buildings and floorings shall be torn out and destroyed and the ground be disinfected by sulphuric acid. Also all partitions upstairs sha'l be re-moved and the floorings upstairs and down treated with sulphuric acid. A large quantity of beans were also ordered destroyed.

Queen Hotel Premises.

The question of the Queen Hotel leas was brought up by President Wood. The Board has the lease of the entire hotel premises which were not, how-ever, engaged for any length of time. When the arrangements were made the proprietor verbally answered President Wood that he would agree to whatever price a committee from the Board should set upon the premises. A communication flom Rev. Azbill, the proprietor, was read in which he asked the Board for \$500 rent in advance for the continued use of the hotel.

There are it present in the hotel only five persons, a white family which was sent there when the Union square block was burned. In the cottage adpoining Mr. Boardman, Miss Boardslich Board and the two nurses have Board will probably be enabled to disbeen quarantined. Their time has ex-pired and they will be permitted to ruary. Wood felt that the Board would be running an unnecessary expense in retaining the hotel. As soon as the premises and buildings are thoroughly fumigated they will be turned over to the proprietor, a motion to this effect being arried by the Board.

The Merchants' Committee.

Representatives of the Merchants' of the present inmates.

Adjourned until 2 p. m. today Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hum-

hurs, Kalser and Wakefield, were preent and drew the Board's attention the question of raistne the quarau on the Walkitt side of Nationa between their and hing alrests. They spreased a willingness to take entir arge of the removal and fumigation the goods stored in the shops and to der every assistance in making the

remisee sanitary. President Wood exhibited report and maps drawn up by Sanitary Engineer Cousins, in which he recommended the destruction of a great many buildings or shed structures which have been added on to the brick portions. There was also a general fifthy condition of the rear premises all along the street in question. President Wood said it was the intention to have all these people removed to one of the detention camps as soon as accommoda tions were provided, and that after that the Merchants' Committee could take charge of their effects and make what disposition of them they desired In most cases he said the floors of the buildings would have to be torn out, cesspools filled up or drained, and much remained to be done before the stores could be opened for general bus

Geo. R. Carter presented a plan for was acceptable to the Board, and the same was ordered published

Another Shack Burned

The shanty above Wyllie street, near which the plague victim, Quong Fat Man, was found a short time ago, was visited by the president of the Board yesterday morning. As far as he could ascertain the Chinaman had been in the house several hours before being removed to the road. Under the circumstances the President deemed it best to destroy the structure, which was done shortly after noon by Fire Department. The President's ac-tion was approved by the Board.

Reference was again made to the cottages and Chinese stores on the corner of Beretania and Emma streets. Application had been made to the Government for permission to move them back to accord with the general sidewalk alignment, but this was refused On this account it was recommended to the Board that the same be ordered destroyed, as they could not be put in a sanitary condition, the floors resting directly on the ground, the cesspools being filled with filth.

Paul Neumann, representing one of the lessees, addressed the Board in be-half of his client, asking that the latter be given an opportunity to place his store structure in a sanitary con....on. President Wood said no action had as yet been decided upon, as he wished to make a personal inspection of the entire premises.

The three cottages yet remaining on Block 15 and facing upon Kukui street were discussed. Inasmuch as a general condemnation of Block 15 has already been made, the Board resolved that these cottages should also be de-stroyed by the Fire Department.

Disposition of Merchandise.

Fumigated merchandise stored in Aala warehouse again came up for consideration. Mr. Humburg of the Merchants' Committee stated his partial success in perfecting an agreement among the Chinese merchants to allow their merchandise to be disposed of upon the basis of 66 2-3 per cent, of their actual valuation. So far three-fourths of the merchants had signed such an of the merchants had signed such an agreement, the very few who protested against it being small dealers who stubbornly held out. The committee entertains a hope of enlisting at least ninety per cent of the Chinese merchants in the project. It was stated that forty per cent of the merchandise in storage is in a rotting condition, and if allowed to remain with the less perif allowed to remain with the less per-ishable goods would in time ruin the balance. In many cases the committee is unable to trace an owner of the mer-chandise. Action was deferred until a further report from the committee is submitted.

Dr. Emerson called attention to a foul stream, running from the Kawalahao which to meet it. There are, of course Seminary, which meanders in a filthy condition through Kewalo toward the ocean. A resolution in regard to the stream had previously been brought up before the Board, in which it was agreed to have the stream dredged and living and multiplying only while they the refuse deposited by scows at sea.

Mr. Cooper said there was no appropriation in the Public Works Department to cover such an expense, and stated it was a part of the sewerage system to conduct this stream and its filth away. Mr. Cooper will investigate the matter and report back to the Board.

The Board passed a resolution declaring nitrate of soda and sulphate of potash "permitted freight."

Conference With Cabinet

Moved and seconded that the Board of Health meet in conference with the Cabinet at 2 p. m. today to consider the matter of making the street and alleyway extensions through the former Chinatown district, to which prop-erty owners and interested persons are generally invited to participate in. The motion carried.

Mr. Dole made the suggestion to President Wood to arrange such a meeting as the Government was de-sirous of taking action in the recommendations thus far made to the Board of Health by the special committees. The opinions of the Interior Department and Survey Department will be forthcoming in the matter.

eave the cottage tomorrow morning.
Inder the circumstances President provide a dispensary, even though it be a temporary one. The quarters original temporary one. inally built for the United States troops just on the Waikiki side of the barracks, and now occupied by quaran-tined Chinese families, was suggested, and the suggestion generally approved by the Board. If there are no obstacles in the way, the Board will undoubtedly utilize the building after the removal

Haffkine's Treatment in Bombay.

Good Effects of the Inoculation Where it Was Given a Fair Trial.

Dr. Hoffmann's experiments with plague serum in this city, which are now culminating, give special interest to the following report from the United States Consul at Bombay for the text of which the Advertiser is indebted to H. M. Whitney

Bubonic Plague; Haffkine Serum.

The plague in the Bombay presideny continues. It had its inception in the latter part of the year 1896, and has spread into every collectorate and district of the presidency. From statements showing the mortality from plague furnished me by the Government of India, I find there were, during the week ending September 3, 1899, 4,390 deaths from plague in the presidency of Bombay.

Its progress in the southern Mahrat epidemic form in the city of Poona, a place of over 190,000 inhabitants. which, on account of its supposed sanitary condition-high elevation, dry heat, with a climate from May to November like an English spring morning-has been made the home for the Bombay army and the residence of the

Governor during the monsoon season. This city has had 23,331 cases and 17,809 deaths from plague up to the present time. The epidemic is just at present at its hight, and there is great suffering and distress. During the week ended September 2, 1899, there were 1,086 deaths from plague, and on Monday, September 4, 1899, 117 cases and 110 deaths were reported in that

Western India being now threatened with famine on account of the failure of the monsoons to produce the usual amount of rain to nourish the crops and induce late sowing, it is feared that the coming season will witness a further ravage of the plague.

The distance may save America: yet this scourge repeatedly reached Europe in the early centuries. It is now raging in the East, and there is reason to fear that it is gathering force It has appeared in Alexandria, Egypt and Oporto, Portugal, which is only a week's journey from the western world. and the mediaeval plague is quite capable of taking advantage of modern

rapid traveling.

The plague is an acute infective fever; its primary cause is a living organism, a minute microscopical being which, having gained entrance to the body, multiplies with great rapidity, producing a series of local disturbances giving rise to characteristic symptoms, and diffusing throughout the body a

predecessors. Inoculation, although its results are extremely important and promising, is a prophylactic rather than a treatment, a wall against the enemy rather than a weapon with great advances in the general treatment of the cases, but modern science

living and multiplying only while they have access to supplies of organic nourishment. They are able to pass directly from body to body or to re-main alive and even multiply outside of the body. Thus, there are two ways in which plague may travel; it may creep from patient to patient in a direct chain, or it may use places where suitable decaying substances are to be found as temporary links in the chain.

An antitoxin, or serum, first pre-pared by Professor Haffkine as a plague inoculation, called Haffkine's prophylactic, is now being used in Bombay and western India with re-

markable results. This prophylactic is prepared by first taking the plague bacilli, or the young germs, from a person affected with the plague and cultivating them. These microbes are killed by artificial means and a high degree of heat. From these dead germs and their poisonous excrements is produced a fluid that is be lieved to have acquired the power, when injected into the human system, to render the blood immune from the attack of plague germs and to neu-tralize their effect. The injection of such a poison has the effect of an antitoxin and prevents the system from nourishing plague. A dead plague germ being inoculated into a person, plague will not follow. A person after having one attack of the disease is rarely liable to a second. The person first inoculated is subject to symptoms of the plague. In vaccination for smallpox a living germ is dealt with, where as in plague inoculation dead seed

only are injected. Experiments are now being carried op at the laboratory at the Govern-ment House, Parel, Bombay, where further discovery is expected to per-

fect this plague preventive. Strangely enough, inoculation is exceedingly unpopular among the natives. The Government has had great

OUTCOMENTS OF ERFORMS INNERSDALE !

MAP OF ESTCOURT AND VICINITY. Executt is 43 noise from Ladysmith, and when the war began was a village of less han 50% inhabitants. Since then it has held an encampment of more than 10,000 roops and has been one of the rallying points for the force sent to the relief of Ladymith. General Hildyard was placed in command of the troops mobilized at Estcourt.

tic against plague and at the same future time of its utter harmlessness in ev-

ery other respect. The Hindoo is suspicious that the dead germs and their toxic excreta may be of animal rather than vegetable substance, which would make the injection of the fluid into their body a religious offense.

The measures generally relied upon in the dry season were entire evacuta country during the past year has been remarkable. It has assumed an lets, isolation of the sick, segregation lets, isolation of the sick, segregation of the "contacts," and a thorough disinfection of all infected places. In localities where the outbreak grew virulent in the monsoon, evacuation was mpossible; but inoculation was extensively tried and strikingly demonstrathe protective power of the

prophylactic At first, the people failed utterly to inderstand the use of segregation. To the masses, infection and contagion had no meaning. Nothing but the splendid confidence of the people in the British Government could have made sanitary measures possible in the broadcast and rapid manner in which it became necessary to use them among untrained and uneducated mil-

Owing to the enormous population of the city of Bombay, and also to the fact that many plague cases are sup-pressed, secreted, or returned under ever or other causes, it is impossible to get general statistics of the effects of Haffkine's plague inoculation. However, I have a few returns from upcountry places of the results of inocu-

At Kirkee, the plague broke out among the Royal Artillery followers They were living under far better conditions than many villagers, and a ordon had been drawn around that place. Six hundred and seventy-one persons were inoculated and 859 not inoculated. Among those inoculated there were 32 attacks and 17 deaths, giving a mortality of 2.05 per cent; mortality of 11.4 per cent.

not inoculated

etc., are being made in these infected Ltd., agents for H. I.

Your orders are solicited.

labor in persuading the Hindoo mind places, results of which may be of ex-of the efficacy of Haffkine's prophylac- treme interest and infinite use in the

WILLIAM T. FEE United States Consul Hombay, September 7, 1899.

Weak

How sad it is to see weak children-boys and girls who are pale and thin. They cannot enjoy the sports of childhood, neither are they able to profit by school life. They are indeed to be pitied. But there is hope for them.

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over a quarter of a century. Your doctor will tell you it is both food and medicine to them. They begin to pick up at once under its use. Their color improves, the flesh becomes more firm, the weight increases and all the full life and vigor of childhood returns again.

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FOR THE BABIES.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remwhile among the uninoculated there babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remwere 143 attacks and 98 deaths, or a edy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite At Belgaum, among the men of the with mothers and small children. It Twenty-sixth Madras Infantry, after quickly cures their coughs and colds, all of the Sepoys had been inoculated, subtle poison which is generally the there were only two attacks, both of our consequences. It also cures croup cause of death. Our modern physicians are not much inoculation there had been 78 cases in of cases without a single failure so far better equipped for the treatment of the regiment.
the disease than were their mediaeval At Ganeshkhind, among the serv-only cures croup, but when given as as we have been able to learn. It not ints of the Governor of Bombay, in a soon as the croupy cough appears will certain quarter, there were 324 persons inoculated and 300 uninoculated, ing cough it liquefies the tough mucus Fourteen cases of plague occurred in making it easier to expectorate, and that quarter, and every one of those lessens the severity and frequency of ases occurred among the 300 who were the paroxysms of coughing, thus de-Bacteriological and chemical analyses of the atmosphere and ground air, gists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co...

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(Is it the last year of the old century or the first of the new?) Shows that the sales at the

In the Hawaiian Islands have increased 150 per cent. in 1899, over the sales in 1898. In connection with these oils, we now offer

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